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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1876. NO. 216.

FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL PURITY AND REFORM.

Address to the American People Adopted by the Conference in New York City.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The gentlemen who met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to confer upon the present political situation, with special regard to the Presidential campaign, resumed their session this morning, Rev. Dr. Woolsey presiding. The President announced that the Committee on Address, appointed yesterday, was ready to report, and immediately Carl Schurz arose and read the following address to the American people:

FELLOW CITIZENS—A conference of citizens assembled in New York, sincerely desiring to serve the best interests of the American people, beg leave to submit to your candid consideration the following appeal:

A national election is approaching under circumstances of peculiar significance. Never before in our history has the public mind been so profoundly agitated by apprehensions of the dangers arising from the prevalence of corrupt tendencies and practices in our political life, and never had there been greater reason for it. We will not display here in detail the distressing catalogue of disclosures which, for several years, have followed one another in rapid succession, and seem to have left scarcely a single sphere of our political life untouched. The records of courts, of State Legislatures and of the National Congress speak with terrible plainness, and still they are adding to the scandalous exhibition. While such a state of things would, under any circumstance, appear most deplorable, it is peculiarly so at the present moment, when we are about to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of our national existence. We have invited the nations of the earth on this great anniversary to visit our land, to witness the evidence of our national progress, as well as the workings and effects of that republican Government which, a century ago, the fathers founded. That the most inspiring memories of our past history are rising up before us in a new glow of life, forcing upon us a comparison of what this Republic was once, what it was intended to be, and what it now is, and upon this we have challenged the judgment of civilized mankind conjointly with our own. There is much of which every American citizen has just reason to be proud. Our energy and thrift, our power of thought and action, our progressive spirit which, in the magnificence of its result, has outstripped all precedent and anticipation, a history abounding in illustrations of heroic patriotism, fortitude and wisdom: a greater freedom from foreign wars and revolutionary changes of Government than most other nations can boast of. Our Republic is but a century old, and has just issued from the only great civil conflict we have had to inspire, so strong in resources and organization that it stands in the foremost rank of the great powers of the earth. And yet upon these splendid results on record, it cannot be denied that at no period during the century now behind us, have the American people been less satisfied with themselves. That while the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in most respects, is to all Americans a day of the sincerest pride and rejoicing, it is felt to be in other respects not without self-reproach and humiliation. Or rather, the corruption revealed in our political life is the cause. To the honor of the American people be it said, every patriot citizen feels a burning shame at the spectacle presented in the centennial year; there the mementos and monuments of the virtues of the past, and here the strong evidence of demoralization and corruption of the present. Instead of orations and eulogies pronounced on the wisdom and purity of our fathers, and here in mocking contrast the verdicts of courts, and records of legislative bodies illustrating the political morals of to-day, and taint and infection so solemnly summoned as a witness to the exhibition, and as a guest to the feast. Never was there such a cause for keen mortification, and acutely does it strike every patriotic heart.

How can we avert such dangers and free us of such shame? By saying that although the Government machinery has become corrupt, the great body of the people are sound at the core, and that they are honestly determined to reform the abuses of our political life, and to overthrow all party organizations of evil that stand in the way. Only such an effort, when rightly directed and energetically perserved in until success is assured, will save the good name of the nation and prevent the prevailing disease from becoming chronic, and restore to the old strength the faith of our own people in their institutions.

At the impending national election, various questions of great importance will be submitted to our judgment. Questions touching our civil war as constitutionally fixed must be considered conclusively settled, the same time the Government strengthened in general confidence by the strict observance of constitutional principles, and by the brotherly spirit of the people revived by a policy of mutual justice and conciliation. Our solemn and sacred pledges faithfully to discharge all national obligations must be fulfilled, not only in the payment of the principal and interest of our bonded debt when due, but also the removal, not later than the term provided by existing law, of the cause of our redundant, irrecoverable paper currency, which now constitutes the great curse of true prosperity, but has also largely contributed to the existing demoralization.

These are grave questions, and there are more we might touch were it our purpose to lay down a complete political platform. But grave as they are, in the present situation we consider the American citizens, recognize it as our most pressing duty to reestablish the moral character of our Government, and to elevate the tone of our political life. Honest government is the first condition of securing national prosperity, power and freedom. Without the elementary virtues of political, as well as social life, they will outstrip our progress. Our discussions and agitations about other great questions and principles will appear like a mockery and farce, if we permit our public concerns to drift into that ruinous anarchy, which corruption must necessarily bring in its train, because it destroys that confidence of the people in their self-government—the greatest of calamities that can befall a republic. It is a simple question of life or death. A corrupt monarchy may last by the rule of force. A corrupt Republic cannot endure.

It is useless to console ourselves with the idea that the corruption among us must be ascribed solely to the immediate effects of the late civil war, and will, without an effort at reform, soon pass away. There is another cause which is not transitory, but threatens to become permanent. It is that system which has made the offices of the Government the mere spoils of party victory; the system which distributes the places of trust and responsibility as the award of party service and the bounty of favoritism; the system which appeals to the mean impulses of selfishness and greed as a controlling motive of political action; the system which degrades the civil service to the level of a mere party agency, and treats the officer as the hired servant of the party, and taxing him for the party support, stimulates corruption, and places it above responsibility to the people; the system which brings the organization of parties under the control of their most selfish interests, and therefore most active element, the place hunters and place hunting, thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Government, who, by organized action, endeavor to subjugate the will of the people to their ends, through the cultivation of a tyrannical party spirit.

Every student of our political history knows that since the spoils system was inaugurated, corruption has steadily grown from year to year; and so long as this system lasts, with all its seductions and demoralizing tendencies, corruption will continue to grow in extent and power, for patriotism and true merit will more and more be crowded out of political life by unscrupulous selfishness. The war has only given a sudden stimulus to this tendency, but without the war it would have grown up, and will not cease to grow, as long as the hotbed of corruption, the spoils system, lasts. The skill in corrupt practices acquired by one generation of spoilsmen will only be improved upon by the next. The result we know. We have already reaped so great a harvest of disaster and shame that, we repeat, it has now become the first duty of the American people to re-establish the moral character of the Government by a thorough reform. What can we do toward this end in the impending National election? In this respect, fellow-citizens, we consider it our duty to speak very plainly. Never were the course of good government and the honor of the American name more immediately dependent on the character, ability and responsibility of the men to be selected for the highest offices. In view of the grave circumstances at present surrounding us, we declare that the country cannot now afford to have any man elected to the Presidency whose every name is not conclusive evidence of the most uncompromising determination of the American people to make this a pure Government once more. Our duty in this respect is plain and imperative. It suffers no trifling or equivocation. The worn-out flag-trap or fair promises in party platforms will not satisfy it; neither will these fine professions on the part of candidates. No mere words are need, but acts; not mere platforms, but men. We therefore declare, and call upon all good citizens to join us in the declaration, that at the coming Presidential election we shall support no candidate who, in public position, ever countenanced corrupt practices or combinations, impeded their exposure and punishment, or opposed necessary measures of reform. We shall support no candidate who, while possessing official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses occurring within the reach of his official action, or who, from party reasons and party ends, has permitted them to fester on; for such men may be counted on not to uncover and crush corruption, but for the sake of party success to conceal it. More, we shall support no candidate, however conspicuous his position or brilliant his ability in whom the impulses of the party managers have shown themselves predominant over those of the reformer, or he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse, the employment of the Government service as machinery for party success. We shall support no candidate who, however favorably judged by his nearest public friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires, for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the Republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue, or honored ability to be trusted on the strength of private recommendation. In one word, at present, no candidate should be held entitled to the support of patriotic citizens of whom the question may fairly be asked, Is he really the man to carry through the thoroughgoing reform of the Government? can he, with certainty, be depended upon to possess the moral courage and sturdy resolution to grapple with the abuses which have grown into the strength of established custom, and to this end, finally to resist the pressure even of his party friends? Whenever the decision for such a question, and doubt as to the answer, the candidate should be considered unfit for this emergency.

This is no time for so-called availability, springing from distrusting gained on fields of action foreign to the duties of the Government, nor for the nomination of mere second-rate men, under that sort of availability which consists in this, that a candidate be neither so bad as to repel good citizens nor so good as to discourage the bad ones. Passive virtue in the highest place has too often been known to permit the growth of active vice below. The man to be entrusted with the Presidency this year must deserve not only the confidence of honest men, but also the fear and hatred of the thieves. He who manages to conciliate the thieves cannot be the candidate. Every American citizen who has the future of the public at heart, every national honor sincerely at heart should solemnly resolve that the country must have a President whose patience already a watchword of reform; whose capacity and courage for the work are matters of record rather than of promise; who will restore the simplicity, independence and rectitude of the early administrations, and whose life will be a guaranty of his fidelity and fitness: a man, at the mere sound of whose name, even the most distinguished will take new courage, and all mankind will say the Americans are indeed in earnest to restore the ancient purity of their government.

Fellow citizens, the undersigned, in address-

ing you, are not animated by the ambition to form or lead a new party. Most of us have long been, and still are warmly attached to their party associations. It would be most gratifying to us to see, by party action, candidates put forward whose character and record answer those requirements which present circumstances render imperative. We earnestly hope and trust it will be so. We shall gladly follow such a lead, and make every effort in our power to render it successful. But while we are ready to accept any an every good result of party action, we affirm that the moral reform of our public concern is infinitely superior in importance to the interests of any political party. Glad to promote that reform through party action, we shall insist upon it at all events. Should party action fail, experience teaches us that the habitual submission of good citizens to a choice of evils presented to them by party organizations is one of the most prolific causes of corruption in our politics. The acceptance by the people of the argument, that one party may be bad, and still be entitled to the support of good men because the other party is still worse, will induce each to consider how bad is may safely be. It will strengthen in each the power of the most unscrupulous element, and subject the will of the people to the subtle tyranny of organization wielded by those who live by politics. To break that tyranny by a stern refusal to submit to such a choice of evils is the first beginning in the reform of our political life. Without this, all other steps will prove unavailing. We shall sincerely rejoice to see the necessity of independent action avoided. We earnestly hope that the efforts to this end being made by the friends of reform within party lines will be crowned with success, and that the just expectations of the people may not be doomed to disappointment. Indeed, we are confident if all those of our fellow citizens who, in their hearts, agree with what we have said, will only take the courage openly to proclaim their convictions and purposes, such a manifestation alone would produce an effect sufficient to secure nominations and an election inaugurating a better order of things.

We, therefore, appeal to all good citizens, who find their own sentiments expressed in this address, be they inside or outside of party lines, to organize in their respective districts, and communicate with the Executive Committee appointed at this meeting, so efficient co-operation may become possible. Let no effort be spared in bringing the influence of patriotic public opinion to bear upon those who, in the customary way, are soon to nominate candidates and form party platforms, that be ready to do what the best interests of the Republic demand. Our generation has to open the second century of our national life as the fathers opened the first. Theirs was the work of independence, ours is the work of reformation. The one is as vital now as the other was then. Now, as then, every true American must have the courage to do his duty.

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XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest on the public debt, provide for a safe and elastic currency, for the speedy appreciation of the value of Treasury notes and national bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panics and inflation of bank credits, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States in the several States of the Union. Calendar.

He gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would call the bill up and ask the Senate to dispose of it.

Mr. MITCHELL spoke at some length upon the evils of Chinese imigration, when consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. Before a decision was reached, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, called up the report of that committee on the Government printing office, and reviewed in detail the points as set forth in the report, and stated that for the last seven years the cost of the Government printing amounted to $11,001,-350, an average of a little over $1,700,000 a year. This was at least $500,000 more than in the customary way, are soon to nominate candidates, and, in any event, let us be ready to do what the best interests of the Republic demand. Our generation has to open the second century of our national life as the fathers opened the first. Theirs was the work of independence, ours is the work of reformation. The one is as vital now as the other was then. Now, as then, every true American must have the courage to do his duty.

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THE ERIE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Probability that Gara will be Allowed to Finish Out His Term—Opposition to a Pivot Bridge Between Cincinnati and Covington—Complexion of the Republican Delegation from North Carolina—Fitzhugh to be Allowed to Escape—His Democratic Friends will Stand by Him—Disposition to be Made of Navy Yards—The Discussion of the Question of Jurisdiction in the Senate—A Decision in the Affirmative Probable—The Trouble in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1876.

The Erie Postmastership.

The letter of Judge Vincent, filed with the papers on the Erie postmastership, is simply a statement of the ability and fitness of General Walker for the place, but does not urge Mr. Gara's removal. The letter of ex-Representative Curtis is in favor of Walker, if it is decided to remove Gara, but thinks matters had better remain as they are for the present. The contest is very evenly balanced. A disposition is expressed at the department to let Mr. Gara finish out his term, which will last about a year, and then appoint Walker.

Opposition to the Cincinnati Pivot Bridge.

A delegation of gentlemen from Cincinnati made an argument before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, against the construction of a pivot draw-bridge between Cincinnati and Covington.

The North Carolina Delegation to Cincinnati.

Advices from North Carolina state that the Republican delegation will go to Cincinnati unpledged. Personally, about half the delegates are for Blaine, one-fourth for Brstow and the balance undecided.

Fitzhugh to be Let Alone.

The House Committee on Rules are disposed to let their Doorkeeper, Fitzhugh, escape. They have nothing to do with crimes committed before he was elected to office. Fitzhugh is quite positive of his support at the hands of his Democratic friends.

Disposition to be Made of Navy Yards.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to report in favor of retaining the Kittery, Charlestown, Brooklyn and Norfolk Navy Yards, of retroceding League Island to Pennsylvania, and New London to Connecticut, and selling Mare Island and Pensacola to naval stations.

The Senate Discussing the Question of Jurisdiction.

In the Senate, in secret session, Judge Edmunds occupied the entire day in favor of jurisdiction. He was frequently interrogated as he proceeded. The discussion will yet consume several days. There is little doubt but that the decision will be for jurisdiction. The Democrats have held an informal caucus in order to secure among themselves unanimous support in the jurisdiction. Several were disposed to act the other way. Amongst the Senators who may be mentioned for jurisdiction are Wallace, Thurman, Bayard, Whyte, Sargent and Edmunds. Frelinghuysen, Morton and Howe are opposed.

The Disorders in Louisiana

were the subject of lengthy consideration in the Cabinet to day. It was decided that there were not sufficient United States troops in the State to meet all possible contingencies. There will be no interference except in case of extreme necessity, and then upon formal call.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1876.

THE CABINET CONSIDERS THE DISORDERS IN LOUISIANA.

The Cabinet session to-day was of nearly three hours' duration. The Louisiana difficulties were the chief topic, receiving the attention of all members of the Cabinet present. A telegram from the acting Governor of Louisiana to Governor Kellogg, who is now in this city, was read by the President, the purport of which was that serious disorders had broken out in East Feliciana and other points, reciting his efforts in securing military assistance to prevent bloodshed, as well as his apprehensions that further disorders were pending. The acting Governor also telegraphed that the United States authorities were not inclined to act without a violation of the United States laws. The result of the consultation was the determination of the Cabinet was the sending of a telegram to General Augur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing that officer to report information of the Governor and if any be considered sufficient to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.

Great Britain.

THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, May 16.—In the preliminary competition at Dundalk for the selection of the Irish Centennial rifle team, the Dublin team beat the Belfast marksmen fifty-one points, Johnson, who took part in the international match of 1875 at Dollymount, making the highest score. The final competition occurs the last week in June, at which time places in the Echo challenge shield team and in the team to contest for the cup presented by Mr. Gladstone, of the American team of 1875, will also be competed for. Johnson, Wilson, Traill, Pollock and Milner will probably gain places in the team to go to America.

France.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER ON AMNESTY.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The motion for amnesty was discussed by the Chamber of Deputies to-day. MM. Clemenceau and Lockroy, Radicals, advocated, and many of the Moderate Republicans opposed it. They pointed out how necessary it was for the Republicans to show by their first measure that they were the friends and champion with the commune. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

LONDON, May 16.—A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Versailles says the debate on the amnesty question drew great attention to the Chamber of Deputies. It is well known beforehand that the proposal will be rejected. There is no doubt that before the discussion is closed Prince Napoleon, whose election at Jaccien has been pronounced void, and the Bonapartist ranks, will speak in favor of amnesty.

Germany.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

LONDON, May 17.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin reports that Herr Camphausen, Vice President of the Prussian Ministry and Minister of Finance, will tender his resignation in a few days, on account of the rejection of the Stock Bill. The same dispatch says ex President Thiers has declared his readiness to appear as a witness in the State to meet all possible contingencies. There will be no interference except in case of extreme necessity, and then upon formal call.

POLITICAL.

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REDUCTION IN ESTIMATES.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a report of the reductions from the estimates contained in the book of estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877. In the estimates for recruiting, for contingencies in the Adjutant General's office, for Signal Service, for pay and traveling and several expenses of the army, and many other items, no reduction is recommended. In the Quartermasters' Department, and in that of ordnance the reductions are large, and in the Engineer's Department considerable. There is a reduction of a million of dollars in the estimate for clothing and equipage, and one million in the estimates for the armament. The estimate for Rock Island and Benecia arsenals as reduced will equal the demand for the present uses, while large additional structures for prospective uses which must hereafter be made may be safely posponed to a future occasion. The reductions in estimates, for the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, for the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department, &c., will be appointed. The exchange of views showed that three-fifths of the delegates are for Morton.

Indiana.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACK CONVENTION —NOMINATIONS ON STATE TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—Between two and three hundred delegates to the Independent Convention have arrived, claiming to represent twenty-one States. Other delegations are expected to arrive to-night. At an informal meeting held to night, the question of postponement of the nomination of a Presidential ticket until after the Cincinnati and St. Louis conventions were held was freely discussed. A few Eastern delegates favor postponement, while the large majority are for immediate action. The convention will meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, but nominations will not be made until Thursday.

The Central Committee of Indiana to-day placed Hon. Anson Walcott in nomination for Governor, *vice* Landers, declined, and nominated Richard Gregg, of Decatur county, for Lieutenant Governor, Uriah Conison, of Sullivan county, for Auditor of State, and Judge Peele for Supreme Judge in the room of Supreme Judge Lindsey, declined. The convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in this district adjourned until the 8th of August.

Alabama.

ANTI-SPENCER REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 16.—The Anti-Spencer Republican State Convention met and organized to-day. Fifty counties are represented, including the Republican strongholds. The delegates are equally divided between white and black. After a long debate a resolution to nominate a State ticket prevailed.

STATE NEWS.

The Hazleton *Daily Sentinel* threatens to discontinue.

Two Lancaster women have gone to law about two Maltese kittens.

Scrantonians are again talking of building a first class opera house.

The York *True Democrat* is about to try the experiment of an evening daily.

There were fifty-eight births and forty-seven deaths in Allentown, during April.

A new Episcopal church at Upper Fairfield, Lycoming county, is to be dedicated on the 16th inst., by Bishop Howe.

Union township, Union county, has a lamb possessing five legs and two tails. It is the property of Mr. John Van Buskirk.

George Dehart, of Myerstown, while planting corn, found a gold watch that had been "planted" in the ground for some time.

A child of Thomas Nealis, of Scranton, was probably fatally scalded on the 11th inst., by falling into a pot of boiling water.

It is said that Elk township, Tioga county, has a thirteen year old mother. Her child is four or five weeks old and smart for its age.

Buy White Rver

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

3,000 BBLS.

To arrive this week. The superior quality and low price of this Flour makes it the most desirable brand on this market.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

CORRY, PA.

Religious Services Interrupted—Incendiary Fire—Military Matters—Decoration Day—Personal—Base Ball—Matrimonial—Accident—Runaway.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CORRY, PA., May 15, 1876.

Last Sunday, while Rev. Mr. Dobbs, pastor of the M. E. Church, was administering the communion, some one ran into the church and stated that the pastor's house was on fire. The congregation immediately dispersed, Mr. Dobbs being the last person to leave the church. Some neighbors had seen smoke issuing from the house, and, breaking

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

MR. RIDDLE is said to be a man of ability and character, but it looks as though he made a misfire when he undertook to riddle BLAINE.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, has not yet given the public that promised account of the peculiar connection of the Democracy of that State with the war. Why is the Senator so reticent?

THE Ohio State Democratic Convention meets to-day. Whether it instructs for ALLEN or THURMAN the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will wear the party collar with equal grace and dignity.

THE Buffalo (New York) *Courier* mourns that the representatives of the Connecticut Democracy did not send a first class man to the United States Senate. There is no ground for regrets. They are fitly represented.

THE new proposition of the "Southern" Hotel, at St. Louis, the Democratic headquarters elect during the National Convention, are evidently old hands at the house cleaning business. They have published a card stating that no changes will be made at present, but that "after the assembling of the Democratic Convention they will remodel the floor and refit some of the parlors."

THE English papers are boasting justily over the fact that the Prince of Wales declined witnessing a bull-fight that had been arranged for him in Madrid on his homeward journey from India. They say it down to his humanity, which seems a little odd when one remembers his recent "pig-sticking" experience in the Orient, and his devotion to pigeon shooting in England.

THE "National Greenback" Convention will be held at Indianapolis to-day. The platform will oppose currency contraction, resumption in 1879, and the proposition to retire the greenbacks and have only a national bank currency. It is possible that the convention may nominate OLDBALLAD for the Presidency. It is certain, at all events, that most of the delegates who will be present at the convention will be men who have generally acted with the Democratic party, and that at least four-fifths of those whom they represent are of the same political complexion.

THERE is a great deal of suppressed sullenness in England over Queen VICTORIA's assumption of the title of "Empress of India." This flat inquiry is evidently odious to the greater portion of her subjects, and it is also regarded by most thinking men as the first serious blow to the existence of the monarchy. Unquestionably the Queen has had bad advisers, but it is her own fault that she has followed their advice, and she is alone responsible for all the consequences to her dynasty that may ensue. It is safe to say that if her husband had still been alive there would have been no Empress in England to-day.

THE *Post* takes exceptions to our recent observations concerning the Star Chamber inquests of the House Democratic committees. The Bourbons in that branch of Congress have made a public confession that their cause is not worthy enough, and that they themselves are not manly enough to attempt to accomplish their purposes, as honest men, in the light of day, and the *Post* sustains them. The principles with which they have initiated their campaign of scandal are those of the Borgias, and the *Post* sustains them. The principal bars on the Democratic escutcheon are a mask, a dark-lantern, and a garbage-pick; the watch-cry of their campaign is "gallbirds to the rescue," and the *Post* sustains them. It is well. The *Post* is a Democratic organ.

GREAT interest is felt throughout New England in the proceedings of the coming session of the New Hampshire Legislature. The Republicans, having regained control of the State, are, plainly enough, determined upon undoing much of the Democratic House of 1874, which will include a redistricting of the State, a reorganization of the judiciary, and, of course, the removal from office of a host of Democratic officials. The Senatorial and Counsellor districts, as at present existing, are a crooked job in politics and gerrymandering, and the simple principles of justice demand that the bounds shall be materially changed. The overthrow of the judiciary system in 1874, and the substitution of a scheme the chief feature of which was that it placed on the bench a majority of Democratic judges, has not worked to the satisfaction of the bar, and a wide-spread feeling exists in favor of restoring the former order of things in that direction. The Legislature will also have the responsible task of electing a United States Senator to fill the place of Senator CRAGIN, whose term of office expires next March. The people of the State having voted at the last election in favor of the calling of a constitutional convention, it will also devolve upon the Legislature to provide the necessary machinery for such convention. The changes that seem to be imperatively demanded are the abolition of the religious test, lessening the numbers of the House of Representatives and enlarging the Senate, and providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will convene in Brooklyn to-morrow. This body is said to represent the largest and oldest branch of the Presbyterian family in America, since a history extending back for two hundred years is claimed for it. The business before the Assembly, which will hold session from ten to fifteen days, comprises the following: A reduction of the representation in the General Assembly, which at present is a very large and unwieldly body, being composed of nearly six hundred delegates, clerical and lay. Last year the Assembly adopted and sent to the presbyteries for ratification a plan for synodical representation. Under the present system the 173 presbyteries elect the commissioners on the basis of one minister and one elder for every twenty-four members of the presbytery. The synodical scheme proposes that the thirty-six synods shall elect commissioners on the basis of a minister and elder for each fifty ministers, which would give the General Assembly about 224 delegates. Another important question will be that of the establishment of fraternal relations with the Presbyterian Church South. At the General Assembly of last year the Southern Church demanded as a condition precedent to the establishment of friendly relations that the Northern Assembly should disavow those acts of the old and new school assemblies during the war, which imputed heresy, schism and blasphemy to the Church South. The position of the Northern Church in regard to this is that the terms of the reunion of 1870 the Assembly is debarred from considering or annulling the acts of the previous assemblies; that whatever was said during the war was said in times of great excitement and under unusual circumstances, and that the declaration by the Cleveland Assembly of 1875, of confidence in the "present" Christian character of the Southern Church is as much as can be reasonably expected. The word "present" was considered by the Southern Church as too much of a bar for them to overleap, and grave doubts are entertained as to whether the object sought can yet be compassed. In addition to these two leading topics, there will be the consideration of the usual statistical reports from the church boards. The footings of the collections show an increase over those of 1875, and the statistics of membership exhibit a total of thirty-six synods, 173 presbyteries, 4,706 ministers, 4,999 churches and 556,694 communicants.

THAT was a critical moment for General WASHINGTON, one hundred years ago today. The British troops had evacuated Boston in March, and there was a lull in hostilities because both parties were short of powder. Efforts had been made for a year to manufacture powder within the colonies with very little success. WASHINGTON was anxious for the future. The British squadron lay in Nantucket Roads waiting no less anxiously for transports from England. Shortly before this JAMES MUGFORD, a Marblehead man, twenty five years of age, had been impressed on board of one of the enemy's sloops lying outside of the harbor. His wife said that if she would do it herself, and young MUGFORD was dismissed by the captain at her entreaty. While on board the sloop he overheard the talk about the expected transports, and ascertained that the signal of the powder ship would be a powder-keg at the masthead. As soon as he reached the shore he sent word to WASHINGTON for permission to fit out a vessel for its capture, and then, impatient of delay, started from Beverly in the schooner Franklin, a craft of sixty tons, armed with four two-pounders, and lay out in the bay awaiting its arrival. On the morning of Friday, the 17th (we summarize the facts from the Boston *Advertiser*), the looked-for signal was seen at the masthead of an approaching vessel, and Captain MUGFORD, offering his services as pilot and exposing but few men, received the welcome signal to come on board before the British captain understood the character of his visitor. "Where is your commission," said the Briton. "You have two aboard," was the reply, "and that's enough for both of us." The British fleet was not more than a mile distant, and they were on the point of sending their boats to welcome the powder-ship, when MUGFORD, having persuaded the English officer to surrender, was seen bringing his valuable prize into the harbor. The citizens were just returning from their several places of worship, the day being set apart for fasting and prayer by the Continental Congress, when the enemy's supply ship, containing three times as much ammunition as the whole American army then had, was at their very doors. It being ebb-tide, the ship ran ashore north of Governor's Island, where she lay till the following night, but the people quickly transported her valuable cargo to the city in boats, and the joy at her capture was felt even more keenly at the headquarters of the army, where the distress for powder was better known. The only time when WASHINGTON was said to have laughed during the Revolution was on hearing of the taking of this powder ship. It was a brilliant and daring exploit, and made MUGFORD the hero of the hour. The people received him with great enthusiasm, and there was rejoicing throughout the city. Justice has been tardy to the memory of MUGFORD. Even Marblehead, until recently, had not erected a slab over his grave; the Continental and subsequent Congresses failed to remunerate him for his capture, and to day will witness the first substantial recognition of his memory for the space of a hundred years.

THE BRYANT-WOOLSEY "reform" political Conference has been held, and an address to the people of the United States issued by it. We do not deny that the abstract idea of the conference may have been a worthy one. Whoever raises his voice for good government, and supplements it with sincere, practical action, performs a valuable service. But we hardly find, in the list of delegates, the name of a single man who has been an earnest Republican. Many of them have often voted for Republican candidates, but for the most part the conference represented a class of men whose boast is that they are not bound by party ties, but who are generally content to be dissatisfied with candidates that are declared to be acceptable to a majority of the voters of the country. The subscribers to the address, which is extremely censorious in tone, are quite anxious to have it understood that they are perfectly independent; that they have no more, perhaps less, sympathy or respect for the Democracy than for Republicanism. They are not satisfied with either of the dominant parties. At the same time they know very well that they can not start a third party with any hope of success; that they will hardly draw a vote from the Democracy, and that their action, if it has any effect at all, will diminish the support of the regular Republican candidate. These reformers have played in that role before. Many of them went heart and soul into the Liberal movement. They made the most positive assertions then of their independence; and yet they rushed into a coalition with the Democracy as soon as an opportunity was afforded. It is not likely that they will be able to impose upon the people a second time. On this head the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article written a few days before the meeting of the conference, speaks wisely and forcibly, as follows:

> A set of men get together and declare that of certain candidates for their choice are not selected by the Republicans they will go over to the Democratic side in the impending campaign. Such a threat to dictate terms are terribly distressed if any State convention presumes to request its delegation to do what it knows they can for the nomination of some designated candidate. This they denounce as "machine" politics. But for a crowd of self-opinionated "reformers" to threaten that they will not vote shall be in any event nominated or that they will secede, is considered in certain quarters as highly independent and proper. If the men who are getting up this "conference" are really willing to support Democratic candidates, in case their will is not consulted in the Cincinnati Convention, then their apparent zeal for "reform" and "honest government" is a sham and a fraud. They are men who are conversant with the political history of the country, and who know what the present political situation is. If they are honest they will admit that there is no room for carving or mitigating any of the evils in the body politic through the agency of the Democratic party. The little experience we have had with a Democratic House of Representatives proves that with that party in charge of national affairs what is now bad would be made infinitely worse—what is now confusion, would be irretrievably confounded. It is worse than folly, it is downright falsehood, to assert that it makes no difference whether a Republican or a Democrat is elected President, provided he is an honest man. When the originators of the "conference" make such a statement, they know they are doing so in utter disregard of the facts of history, and of the course of modern Democracy. Reform and honest government would be indefinitely postponed and fundamentally retrieval. Nobody understands this better than the intelligent men who are getting up the "conference." Let them then cease talking about "reform," if they are indeed willing to support a Democrat, if the Republican candidate is not selected from the men whom they propose. To come out boldly and unconfessedly what they are trying to head-off certain candidates to whom they are opposed, would command for the engineers of this "new departure" some respect. They cannot hope to secure any while endeavoring to mask their assault upon certain persons, under the guise of disinterested and ingenuous reformers.

The movement, sifted down, means either BRISTOW or ADAMS at Cincinnati, and TILDEN or Judge DAVIS at St. Louis, and that is all there is of it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The German steamers are taking out large quantities of agricultural implements.

A man named Bible has been arrested in Virginia for larceny. That Bible will be shut up.

The Democratic press very generally favors Secretary Bristow as the Republican Presidential candidate.

Since the war Pennsylvania has spent eight millions of dollars in educating the orphans of soldiers. It pays.

Look out. New counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the National State Bank of Terre Haute have been put in circulation.

Supposing the worst, the Germans are going to build three forts at Posen, on their eastern frontier, during the next twelve months.

Two workmen on the Centennial grounds have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing some spools of silk.

"Blue Jeans" Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, will make his appeal to the people by keeping his mouth shut.

Lord Maidstone, an English peer, has been fined £5 for refusing to permit his dog to be put in the baggage car. He wanted company.

On the route from Brashear to New Iberia, up the river Teche, in Louisiana, stands a mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt.

The English adopted our spelling bee, and they are now beginning to copy our new and favorite national amusement, the investigating bee.

The bunting displayed in Philadelphia is thus classified by the *Press:* Gonfalons, oriflammes, banners, bannerets, jacks, signals and streamers.

Always a woman in the case. It looks as though a great war might result from the Saloniea riot, of which a young girl was the central figure.

This is the way the *Inter-Ocean* puts it: "A woman at Lawrence, Kansas, has just been amputated successfully from a forty-seven-pound cancer."

Boys are not to wear out their knuckles hereafter in "knuckling down." A patent has been granted for a pistol which is designed to shoot marbles.

The Southern woods are now alive with the music of the mocking bird. He is a sweet singer, and his melodies are heard long after midnight.

Counterfeit Centennial medals are in circulation. The genuine medal is authorized by act of Congress, and was struck at the United States Mint.

A larger number of counterfeits have been received at the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury this month than ever before in the same length of time.

The Women suffrageites "point with pride" to the fact that the only person who fainted on the Centennial Exhibition grounds on the opening day was a man.

It has come to be the rule for the Democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress to choose twice in order to secure officers of ordinary capacity and reputation.

The dominions of Dom Pedro contain upward of 11,000,000 inhabitants. Gradual emancipation of slavery is going on, and the bondmen now number about 1,000,000.

Cattle, said to be the heaviest and best in the world, have arrived at Philadelphia for exhibition, among them an ox weighing 4,000 pounds and a heifer weighing 3,300 pounds.

According to the New York Supreme Court, weiss beer is not intoxicating, and therefore does not come within the meaning of the act prohibiting the sale of beer on Sunday.

At the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition, in 1853, President Pierce kept 20,000 persons in the building and five times as many out of it waiting for two hours for him to appear.

An English physician has discovered a specific for cold in the head: Trisnitrate bismuth, six drachms; acacia powder, two drachms; hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains. Smell.

Disraeli has virtually promised to release the Fenian prisoners still in bondage. There will presently be numerous opportunities to pay homage at that shrine of hero-worship.

The worst case of a man trying to get off a joke we ever heard was that of a young New York fellow who lately endeavored to induce a Miss Joak to go off with him, but was captured by the irate parent.

PERSONAL.

Rubenstein weighed only forty pounds at his death, but had probably been at one time a man of good frame. Hardly a drop of blood was found in his brain.

Fred Douglass cannot tell within a few years how old he is. His birth was not considered a matter of much importance, and nobody kept a record of it.

The statement that Colonel Valentine Baker, now in jail in England for indecent assault, was dying of confinement in prison, has been contradicted by his wife, who seems disposed to try the case over again in a newspaper tribunal. Colonel Baker does not himself hope for any rehabilitation in London society.

Dr. Joseph Carson, who for forty years has ably filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, has at last been compelled to relinquish it on account of continued ill health. It is probable that Dr. H. C. Wood, of the hospital staff, will be chosen as his successor.

Some deiver in forgotten lore has discovered that Victoria R., as she signs herself, is the second Empress England has had, and that the first one, oddly enough, bore the same name as her present majesty, while no intervening sovereign was impaired in title, or bore the name. "Empress Victoria" flourished 1,600 years ago.

The demand of the Peoria, Ill., Presbytery that the church at Henry dispense with the pastoral services of Glendenning, has been met with a flat refusal by the adherents of the obnoxious preacher. They will cleave to him and forsake the Presbyterian body, since that is the alternative presented. It will be a good riddance of bad rubbish for the presbytery and the denomination at large.

Secretary Bristow says that the published statement that there is a letter in St. Louis written by him, in which he sets forth that he resigned his colonelcy in the army because negroes were enlisted, is unqualifiedly false. He never resigned at all, but did change from one regiment to another. Further than that, he says that the proposition whether negroes should be employed in the army or not was for the Government to solve, his duty was to obey orders, and he did so.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cools but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the bowels. It invigorates the system and promotes digestion; everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient effect on the system. Citrate of Magnesia (Gooch's) combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics. Do you require

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

If only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the treatment of Nervous Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, which cause the community to suffer, none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of each bottle, is now recommended as they are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proved by the many testimonials in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Sent Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. HALL, 2220 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scaife, Esq., Jr., Vice President; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport.
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

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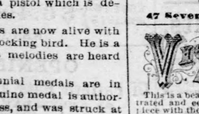

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John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave
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Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 93 Water street
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C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st
Isaac M. Pennock.....115 Fourth ave
John A. Carothers.....103 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
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Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
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John D. Matthews.....72 Third ave
W. A. Bunting.....134 Liberty st
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Epping, Carpenter & Co....cor. Penn and 32d st
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Park, Brother & Co.....Liberty street and Railroad
Anderson & Woods. cor. Ross st. and First ave.
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Full Line Now on Exhibition at the
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CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
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A. H. CHILDS, Boots and Shoes.
J. LAUGHLIN, Jr., of Jones, Laughlin & Co.
JAMES H. LOGAN, Real Estate Agent.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier Fifth National Bank.
F. H. MYERS, } Pork Packers.
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CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

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WILL CONTINUE THE
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STRAW, MILLINERY,
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All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.

BLACK SILKS.

Our Black Silk Department is replete in every grade and quality of the best manufacture, and are offered at very low prices. Also, all the new and most desirable styles and colorings in

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

At much less than former prices. Latest Paris novelties in Plain, Damasse Plaid and Striped Grenadines and Balzarines, in

NEW CLOTH SHADES

For promenade wear, at very low prices. A very elegant line of Silk and Satin striped

HERNANIS,

All grades, at low prices. A very complete and beautiful line of

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In French, English and American Dress Goods, of every description. New Plaid Dress Goods. Damasse Check and Striped Dress Goods. Camels' Hair and Cashmere Spring Plaids. Beautiful assortment

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New cloth shades in Colored Cashmeres and Plain Dress Goods, at very low prices. The very best possible value in a full and complete assortment of New Black

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ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,
Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

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NIEMANN & AHLERS,
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And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth ave., Howard Block.

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WALL PAPER!

1876.

DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.
The best Parisian houses fully represented.
LARGE INVOICES just received, and more Daily.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND GOLDS, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.
NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very reasonable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.

First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.

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New Paper Hangings,

FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street,
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A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, including consisting of GILT, TINT, PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND PLAIN WALL PAPERS. Fine DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

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THE ONLY GRAIN WAREHOUSE

IN PITTSBURGH
WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND TRACK C

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1876.

The loan market to-day was quiet and moderately steady. If there is any tendency toward change in the condition of financial matters it is in the direction of ease and quiet. The banks are all in good shape and the requirements of the best mercantile and manufacturing firms do not seem likely to absorb all of the loanable funds in the market. On the contrary, the call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement from the national banks of their condition on last Friday, the 12th, will probably release an additional supply of funds which may have been held in anticipation of such an event, to make an extraordinarily good showing. The statement will, we venture to predict, show that nearly all the banks are in a strong and safe condition. Rates of discount are easy, and first-class borrowers can obtain funds at low rates on the right classes of security. In local stocks and securities we learn of no especial news except sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad income sevens at 48, a marked decline in that security since we last obtained a quotation on it.

—A Cambria county correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* makes a plea to the capitalists of New York, to favor a projected new railroad from that city to this, as follows:

To the Editor of the New York Bulletin:

At this juncture, when a desperate struggle appears to be imminent between New York and rival cities and railroad corporations for the supremacy of trade with the West and Southwest, I would call the attention of your spirited journal to the project of a proposed line of railway from New York to the West and Southwest via Pittsburgh. The route proposed will be nearly an air line, and will shorten the distance between New York and Pittsburgh, over all other lines now in operation between those points, at least nineteen miles, or say about the distance now traveled by rail from New York to Philadelphia, and directly through the center of the State of Pennsylvania. The truth is that a railroad must be built on a route approximating this one, if New York expects to maintain a shadow of successful competition in the near future against Baltimore and Philadelphia for the trade of the West and Southwest, as can be convincingly shown by maps, engineers' reports, etc., which are at your service if you deem them available in this crisis. With such a road controlled by New York, she could for all time bid defiance to her rivals and "laugh combination to scorn."

—The final report to the Treasury Department up to Saturday make the following exhibit of silver disbursements under the recent regulations of the department, including that in exchange for fractional currency. The payment for checks, however, has been comparatively very light:

Washington	$ 470,000
Buffalo	63,000
New York	1,875,000
San Francisco	3,000
Boston	315,000
Chicago	277,000
Philadelphia	175,000
Cincinnati	220,000
Baltimore	205,000
Pittsburgh	114,000
Charleston	40,000
New Orleans	114,000
Total	$4,224,000

The above are the actual disbursements up to and including the date of the latest receipts to the department, and in addition thereto are the following estimates from places from which complete returns, including those of Friday, could not have been received by mail in time for Saturday's report to the secretary:

Boston	$ 15,000
New Orleans	15,000
San Francisco	30,000
Cincinnati	30,000
Chicago	30,000
Buffalo	5,000
St. Louis	3,000
Charleston	10,000
Total	$ 97,000

—The Clearing House statement of the condition and business of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks shows the following changes: specie has increased $17,283; due to other banks has increased $421,262; deposits have increased $626,324, and circulation has decreased $4,800; loans and discounts show decrease of $7,000; due to banks a decrease of $393,566; lawful money reserve a decrease of $230,042; and national bank notes a decrease of $34,695. The clearings have decreased $8,785,326, and the balances $889,300.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 16, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20s, 1865, coup	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	119	118¾	119
5-20's, 1867, registered	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1867, coup	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20's, 1868, coup	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
10-40's	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
6-40's, registered	117	117	117	117	117
Currency 6's	127	127	127	127	127
New 5 per cents	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Western Union Tel	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Panama	120	120	120	120	120
Adams Express	116¾				
Wells-Fargo Express	87½				
American Express	57½				
United States Express	71				
New York Central	103¾				103¾
Erie	14¾	14¾		14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	46¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Michigan Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Illinois Central	97	97			97
Cleveland & Pitts	89	90			90
Chicago & North-west					41
Do. preferred					59
St. Paul common					34
Do. preferred	64¼	64¼	64	64	64
Wabash common		23¾	24	24	24
Fort Wayne		163¾			163¾
Union Pacific					62
Harlem	138½				
Hannibal & St. Joe		14¾			14¾
Atlantic & Pac. preferred					34
Iron Mountain					18
C. C. & I. C.	44	44			44
Missouri Pacific					15
South Carolinas, July					33½
South Carolinas, Jan					33½
Missouri 6's					96¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52¼
Reading	....	....	44½
United Cos. of N. J	....	135	....
Phila. Wilm. and Bal	10	10¼	58
Lehigh Valley	....	....	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101	....	....
Central Transportation	47¼	47¾	....
Empire Transportation	....	52	....
P. C. & St. L. com. b.	....	....	80¼

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Money closed easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $285,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $853,000. Clearings $9,00,000. Sterling 483¼@484¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112¾@112¾. Loans made flat and at 1@3 per cent gold carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds dull but firm. State securities quiet. Stocks still out featureless. Lackawanna coal road shares, which were weak and lower. Transactions only 41,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,600 Western Union, 4,900 Erie and 14,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	66¾	St. Paul	37¾
Quicksilver	15	Do. preferred	59¾
Do. preferred	20¾	N. J. Central	93¾
Pacific Mail	21¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Maripposa	6¾	Do. preferred	19¾
Do. preferred	7¾	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	116¾	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	87½	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	62½	Chicago & Alton	94
U. S. Express	39	Do. preferred	109½
New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Erie	14¾	Del. & Lacka's'na	107¾
Do. preferred	19¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	139	Missouri Pacific	15
Do. preferred	132	Atlantic & P. pref.	34
Mich. Central	47¾	Ill. Central	97¾
Panama	120½	Burlington & Q	118
Lake Shore	66¾	Del. & Hud. Can	114½
Illinois Central	97½	Union Pacific stock	62¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Central Pac. bonds	108¾
Northwestern	40¾	Northwestern bonds	105½
Do. preferred	59¾	Do. land grants	90¾
C. C. C. & I	48	Do. sink. fund	91
Rock Island	93¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	117¾
5's, 1874	116¾	6's, coupon, 1881	117¾
5's, 1885, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5's, 1887	121	Currency 6's	127
5's, 1885	123¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¾	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	31		

LONDON, May 16, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £58,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¼@1⅝ per cent., being ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 95 5-16. United States 5-20's, '65, 105½; do '67, 107¾; do 10-40's, new 5's, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York central 93; Erie 13½; preferred 21½.

PARIS, May 16.—Rentes 106 francs 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 16.—United States bonds—new 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Gold 113. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 481½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 16, 1876.

A quiet and rather dull tone of general business affairs was the leading feature in trade to-day. The falling off in business may be justly charged in a great degree to the dry weather of the past few days which operates in numerous ways to check business. No important alterations in prices were noted, values being steady. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,100	Cheese, bxs	141
Corn, bus	780	Butter, pkgs	41
Wheat, bus	3,200	Lard, pkgs	27
Oats, bus	2,880	Hay, bales	364
Potatoes, bus	960		

The quotations given in the following represent prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices are grain, unless stated to the contrary, are in elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs

BEANS—The market is dull at $1 00@1 10 per bushel for prime white navy.

BUTTER—Is coming in quite freely, the supply being largely from country wagons. Prime fine-fledged dairy grades are in active demand, at better grades are dull, and in general tone of the market is easy. We quote gilt-edge dairy at 22@23c; fair to good tubs 20@22c; fair 18@20c; common 15@17c.

CHEESE—The inquiry is moderate and unchanged. We quote New York Goshen at 13½@c; prime Ohio factory, old, 12½@13c per lb; new factory 11@12c; Limburger 9½@10c.

EGGS—For prime; lower grades are hardly quotable.

DRIED FRUITS—Are rather quiet and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 4@6c; sliced, 6@7½c. Peaches—Halves, 12@12c; peeled 18@22c; evaporated peaches 22@25c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 22@23c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

COUNTRY MEATS—There was a fair demand and not feeling at 12½@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HAMS—The market is rather quiet but materially unchanged. Wheat is firm. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 04@1 05; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 03@1 04; Northwestern red $1 02@1 04; low grades quiet and neglected at $1 00@1 02; rejected $1 00, as to quality. Corn was quiet and steady. We quote shelled at 59@59c for yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@56c for low mixed. We quote ear at 52@56c for prime to choice mixed; 50@52c for low mixed. Oats ruled about steady. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@41c; white do 42@43c; Western white do 40@42c; Western white mixed 38@40c. Barley is quiet and rather nominal; quotations range from 75c@$1 00, as to quality; not much doing. Rye is easy and in liberal supply, at 77@80c per bushel. Bolting sales rule 5@10c above quotations.

HAY—The market continues easy. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $17 50@18 50 per ton; No. 2 do $16@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

MILL FEED—The markets is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuff, $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@23 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

POTATOES—The market was dull and slaughish. We quote round lots on track nominally at 55@60c per bushel for prime peachblows; 45@55c for mixed lots. Sales from store are steady at 30@35c for peachblows; 25@30c for Peerless. New Bermuda potatoes were easier, at $5 50 per bbl. Jersey sweets rule at $5 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

Provisions.

There was a steady demand on consumptive account, resulting in a moderate volume of transactions. Quotations are easy but quotably unchanged.

BACON—The market is easier. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Sugar cured, 9½c per pound: short rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14@14½c per lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, $6 00 each, are quoted at $6@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at reduced quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 13¾c; in tubs ¼c; in 10-pound buckets 14¼c; in 5-pail cases 14½c; in 3-pail cases 14¾c; refined lard in tierces 14c; in half-barrels 14½c; in 10-pound buckets 15c; in 5-pail cases 15½c; in 3-pail cases 15¾c; in 5-pail cases 16¼c; in 3-pail cases 16¾c.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand. We quote extra winter-strained at 61 65 per gallon; No. 1 at 85@55c; No. 2 at 50@53c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1 61@65c.

HAY SEED—Continues steady at 9½@10c per bushel.

MESS PORK—The market is easy and lower, the ruling price being $23 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6¾@7c per lb; country do 6@6¼c per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11¼@12c per lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

The trade in staple groceries continues quite active. Coffees rule about steady, and sugars are easy. Quotations are unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	9⅞@10 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard A	9¾@9⅞c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9¼@9¾c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Coffee C	9¼c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@27½c	Crushed	11¾c
3 grades do	25 c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	24 @27 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good fair N. O	8¾c
Java, in bulk	33¾c	Fully do	8¾c
		Prime do	9¼c
YoungHyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	9¼c
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	45c@1 00	Powdered	9 gall.
Japan	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O	6½c
Oolong	35c@ 85	Prime	62@65c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.		Ex. white	70@72c
Pearl	8½@9½c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9½@10½c	Lower grades	55@56c
Patent	10¾c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	35 c
Choice Carl'a	7¼@7½c	Pepper	17 c
Patna	7 @7¼c	Cassia	33@35 c
Imperial	6¼@7 c	Nutmegs	80 c
		Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4½ 25
Bi-carb, in 6-lb pkgs	5¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb in 1-lb papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Saleratus.		Gallia do	5 50
Star, full weight	7 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4½c
Hecla do	6½c	Common mottled	5@7c
Mould	11@12 c	German mottled	6@7c
		California, ₱ box	4½ 25

Petroleum.

May 16.—The market was moderately active but firm to-day, an advance of 5c being reported in crude and a corresponding appreciation in refined.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $1 90 bid and $1 95¾ asked, and has since developed considerable strength, advancing without any check at gradual stages up to $1 95, the principal feature being the small amount of oil offered for sale. Union has been even with United throughout and is now held at $1 95, Conduit—Some of the Conduit people have $1 94 @2 00@2 01¾ paid and $2 02¼ asked.

REFINED—The market is very strong in sympathy with crude, and an advance of about 5c took place. Trade is not very active, but pressure from Pittsburgh better than for some time past, through the success of the new Richmond route. We quote standard white at 13¾@14c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works: 11¾@12c in car lots; 14c for New York delivery; 14½@15c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@14c for spot. Baltimore rules at 13¾@14c for prompt.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 16, closing 15.—Petroleum is a trifle stronger with more improvement in the export demand. Sales of 2,000 barrels for Philadelphia delivery at 13 3-16c; 3,000 barrels at 13 7-16c and 2,500 barrels deliverable from June 1st to 15th at 14c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6¾@6¾c and 11c in shipping order. Refined 14c; cases 17¼@19c; naptha at 9¼c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14c; at Philadelphia 13¾c.

PARKERS, May 16.—Market firm; United $1 93¾, freely bid; $1 92¾ asked; shipment $2 15; bid with no sellers.

TIDIOUTE, May 16.—Market firm at $2 10@2 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 16.—Market firm with no sellers; held at $2 05@2 09.

TITUSVILLE, May 16.—Market opens firm; quoted for Upper road at $2 07½@2 10.

OIL CITY, May 16.—Market firm and active; $1 92¾ bid for United; immediate shipment firm at $2 07½@2 09.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Market very firm; standard white 14c; crude 8c; cases 18c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 16.—Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 14½c; cases 18¾@19c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Petroleum firmer; crude 8c; refined 13¾@13½c; refined 14c.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Refined petroleum 11¼d; spirits 6d @ 6¼d.

LONDON, May 16.—Refined petroleum 10½@10 1-2d.

ANTWERP, May 16.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Petroleum very firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 10½c; prime white test 11½c, in small lots.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R. R.....3,645
Refined shipments Allegheny Valley R. R.....165

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat unsettled and lower but active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 06¾ spot; $1 06¾ seller June; $1 07 seller July; No. 3 do; rejected 86c. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 45¾@ spot; 45¾ seller May; 46c bid seller June; 47c seller July; rejected 42c. Oats dull at 31¾@32c spot; 32¾@33¼c seller July. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; 88@89c spot; 88½c seller June; 90c seller July, week; No. 2 fall 89½@ 90 bid; $2 05 seller July. Lard quiet and steady; 12 40c spot; 12 52½c seller July. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Pork dull and steady and in moderate demand at $17 05c.

Later—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; $1 06¾ June; $1 06¾ July. Corn lower; 44¾@45c June; 46½c July. Oats easy; 30½c June; 31c July. Rye lower; 59 72½ June; $59 72½ July. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Flour firmer; receipts 9,100 barrels; shipments 6,000 barrels; State $5 15@5 40; common to good $5 05@5 35; good to choice $5 40@6 75; white wheat extra $5 25@7 75; extra Ohio $5 60@7 00; St. Louis $5 25@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts for export and home trade demand; receipts 177,000 bushels; white Michigan $1 08; No. 2 Chicago $1 22; No. 3 do $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1 20; No. 3 $1 18. Rye quiet but steady; State 99@99½c. Barley steady at 92c. Malt—No. 1 Canada, extra choice, 95c. Corn—Fairly active and unchanged; receipts 70,000 bushels. Oats firm; receipts 71,000 bushels. Western mixed and state 36@45c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops steady. Coffee, molasses and sugar steady and unchanged. Rice firm. Louisiana 6@6¼c; Carolina 6@6¾c. Turpentine heavy at 34½c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 75. Eggs firm; Western 15¼@16½c. Pork firm at $21 25@21 50. Beef quiet; pickled hams 12c; long clear Middles 9½@9¾c; city do 12c. Lard quiet but steady; prime steam 12 80@12 85c. Butter steady; new Western 16@22c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 12.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Flour firm; extra $5 25@6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5 37½@6 50. Wheat in limited request; Pennsylvania red $1 46@1 48; amber $1 49 @1 52; white $1 54@1 56; No. 2 Western $1 40@1 42 firm; yellow 62c; mixed 60@61c; sail 61c; steamer 59@60c. Oats dull at 35@36c. Whisky—Western $1 12. Cloverseed 16@17c. Butter quiet; New York and Brandywine county 30@32c; do fine 28@ 27c; Western extra 25@26c; do firsts 24@25c. Cheese steady at 12@12½c. Eggs firm at 15@ 16c.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat at 1 06@1 09. Corn firm at 52@53c. Oats dull at 34@35c. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $21 25. Lard firm and unchanged; kettle 13c; prime steam 12½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 11@11¼c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand at 9¾@11½@12½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07.

BOSTON, May 16.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 00@4 25; common extras $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 00@7 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 00; Illinois $6 00@6 50. St. Louis $5 25@9 00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7 25@9 75. Corn brm; mixed and yellow 62@63c. Oats steady; mixed and No. 2 white 45@46c; rejected 42@43c.

TOLEDO, May 16.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 29½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 33; No. 2, $1 24; extra white Michigan $1 27½; amber, held at $1 45; No. 3 red $1 17. Corn firm for spot; futures quiet; high mixed 51½c offered; seller May 50½c; low mixed 53c; damaged 46c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35½c; Michigan 36½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled, closing weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14; do hard $1 23½; No. 2 do $1 07½; No. 3, 97c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 56c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1 70c. Barley neglected; No. 2 spring 80 offered; seller May 84½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Wheat—Receipts for three days 17,000 quarters, including 7,000 American, California and Oregon. Average 9s 8d@9s 10d; do club 9s 10d@10s. Flour 22s@ 23s. Corn 29@29½. Peas 30½. Cloverseed 55s@62s. Cheese 56s. Lard 58s.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 1 15@1 18. Corn firm at 46@46c. Oats firm at 37@40c. Rye firm at 72c. Provisions—Only a jobbing trade. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Cotton, flour and grain dull and nominal. Provisions steady. Provisions steady. Pork dull at $21 50. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulkmeats—No sales. Bacon steady at 8¾@11¾@12¼c. Bran lower at 72@75c.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 55@57c. Oats firm at 43@52c. Lard dull at 13¾ @14½c. Bulkmeats at 9@13¾c.

OSWEGO, May 16.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 20. Corn dull; new 60c. Barley —No. 2 Canada held at 90c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cattle—Receipts 4,700 head. Market dull, weak and about 10@15c lower; cows and heifers $3 00@3 75; bulls $3 00 @3 50; light stockers $2 75@3 00; feeders $4 00@ 4 50; fair to good shipping at $4 25@4 75; best $5 00 @5 50. Shipments 1,300 head.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000 head. Market opened active, closing quiet and weaker; packing sold at $7 10@7 15; shipping $6 95@7 15; Philadelphias $7 10@7 30. Shipments 3,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head; shorn $4 00@5 00; wooled $5 00@6 50.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 16.—Cattle—Receipts 155 head. Western dull and a fraction lower; quality good; choice $6 25@6 50; fair to good $5 50@6 00; poor to second do $5 25@ 5 50; thin do $4 75@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,340 head; prices steady; sales of 9 carlines in lots at $2 00@3 50 each; extra $4 00@5 50; sheared $1 00@4 50.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5 50@5 75; bacon $5 60@7 05; butchers' $5 75@ 7 15.

Cattle—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Hogs quiet; common to good light $5 40@7 25; fair to medium heavy $7 20@7 40.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Business was quiet with domestic commission houses. The cotton goods market was unsettled by announcements that 6,000 packages of domestics will be sold at auction Tuesday next. Heavy cassimers and overcoatings were in fair demand by clothiers. Foreign goods dull.

LISTS OF LICENSES

AND

Transfers of Licenses

To Sell Liquors in Allegheny County, Granted by the County Treasurer in May Term, 1876.

[CONCLUSION OF LIST.]

RETAIL.

Kittleberger, Louis, 53 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Kennedy, Mrs. J., 25 Old avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Keating, J. F. D., 34 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
Keating, J. F. D., West View, Ross township.....50
Kreger, Mary, 34 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lips, Chris., 1825 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from W. Lips.....5
Lieber, Nathan, 54 Old avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....5
Lofink, Joseph, Butler pike, Etna.....5
Levi, Joseph, 33 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....5
Lacy, Pauline, 133 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....5
Lutz, Damas, 1 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Luneb, John, Butler road, Hampton township.....50
Levi, Joseph, 33 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lofink, John, 3 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lupert, Frank, Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lubbus, H., 396 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lang, J. F., Four-Mile run, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lewis, Levi, 41 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lofink, Joseph, Jr., Butler road, Etna.....50
Laurence, Ann M., 22 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Langdon, Joseph, Steubenville pike, Chartiers township.....50
Littleton, Ellen, 388 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lieberman, H., 3 Degree road, Indiana township.....50
Lahr, Nicholas, 107 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....50
Lewis, John, Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Luch, George, Spiketown, Baldwin township.....50
Levy, M., 5 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lofink, Joseph, Lowry street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....50
Long, Eliza, 22 Diamond, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lannahen, James, St. James Hotel, Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lewis, Howell, 23 Ohio street, Ninth ward, Allegheny.....50
Logan, R. R., 24 East Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
List, Louis, Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Leller, Nathan, 54 Old avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lightcap, G. C., 4 Virgin alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Leonard, John, Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lipps, C., 1825 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lynch, M. F., 196 North avenue, Second ward, Allegheny.....50
Lacher, L. P., 212 East Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
Landy, M., 984 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lutz, Frank, 52 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Leierzaph, F., 580 East Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny.....50
Lutz, J. B., 2719 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Laschelder, William, 885 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Larylitz, Andrew, 153 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny.....50
Ludwig, G., 40 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lawrence, Thomas, Port Perry, North Versailles township.....50
Lang, Margaret, 49 Concord street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....50
Lubze, Catharine, 121 Old avenue, Third ward, Allegheny.....50
Lield, Henry, 125 Penn street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lauth, J. W., Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lauth, F., 77 Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lynch, John, Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
Long, Pauline, 133 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Limegroover, F., 358 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....50
Lucksinger, John, Railroad street, North Versailles.....50
Lloyd, J. W., Main street, Sharpsburg.....50
Litshge, Joseph, 4425 Penn avenue, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Ludwig, Christ., 1008 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lang, Michael, 418 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Ludwig, Fred'k, 520 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Leech, Nicholas, Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Landgraff, F. J., 98 Madison street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
Lufty, Jacob, Brownsville road, Lower St. Clair township.....50
Lang, Fred'k, 239 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny.....50
Lewis, Thomas A., McKean station, South Versailles.....50
Leech, James, Alpsville, South Versailles.....50
Listgroover, Joseph, Alpsville, South Versailles.....50
Lundy, John, 401 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lahr, John, Railroad street, Millvale borough.....50
Lamp, John, Jr., Main street, Chartiers borough.....50
Leffler, Henry, Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Logan, Francis, 166 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lorsch, John, 430 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lyons, R. C., 17 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lederer, Charles, Natrona, Harrisson township.....50
Messner, Peter, Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from N. Bushman.....50
Mark, Gustave, 19 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from J. Ferguson.....50
Mannheim, James, St. James Hotel, Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lewis, Howell, 23 Ohio street, Ninth ward, Allegheny.....50
Logan, R. R., 24 East Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
List, Louis, Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Leller, Nathan, 54 Old avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lightcap, G. C., 4 Virgin alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Leonard, John, Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lipps, C., 1825 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
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Lutz, J. B., 2719 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
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Lawrence, Thomas, Port Perry, North Versailles township.....50
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Lield, Henry, 125 Penn street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lauth, J. W., Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lauth, F., 77 Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Lynch, John, Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....50
Long, Pauline, 133 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....50
Limegroover, F., 358 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Alleg

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 16, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.194	58	93	N. E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
2 P.M.	30.163	66	90	W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
9 P.M.	30.170	60	82	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.174. Highest thermom....72
Mean thermom.....61. Lowest thermom.....52
Rainfall.....0.21

Habeas Corpus.

Fred Luty, Esq., on behalf of Chas. Selter, applied to Judge Ewing of the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, for a writ of *habeas corpus* on Wm. and Caroline Leuroth, who, it is claimed, have possession of petitioner's daughter Caroline, aged twelve years, and refuse to deliver her over. A writ was issued, returnable on May 20th at eleven o'clock.

School Entertainment.

The pupils of the Forbes school will give an entertainment at the school house next Friday evening, May 19th, exercises commencing at eight o'clock. They will consist of singing, reading, declamations and dialogues. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of books for the library. There should be a large attendance.

Pound Social.

The Women's temperance organizations of this city will hold a pound social at the Alliance Rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The object of this social is to raise money to help defray expenses incurred in carrying forward the temperance work. All persons interested are requested to aid this social by their presence, and bring or send to the Alliance Rooms such donations as will be saleable in pound packages. The admission will be 10 cents.

Accident.

A lad named Alf. Bryant, of Bloomington, Illinois, who accompanied his father with a deck of cattle to this place, met with an accident in the yards yesterday, which, though not serious, will necessitate his father remaining some days ere he will be in a condition to travel homeward. The boy received his injuries by falling off a high fence where he had climbed to get a good view of the stock and cattle. Mr. T. C. Bryant, father of the injured lad, formerly resided in this city, but is now a stock raiser in Illinois.

Pennsylvania Female College

The fifth concert of the season will be given in the College Chapel, on Friday evening next, beginning at a quarter to eight o'clock. The programme is a very choice one, and the concert will be under the direction of Prof. E. J. Butterworth. Madame Maria Bishop, teacher of vocal music. Misses Mary Schodell, Carrie Brown, Lucy Brown, L. Severance, Alma Phillips, Grace Watson, Annie Singer, Kate Stewart, Annie Scott, Susie Lock, Lotta Holmes and Mary Brown will take parts in the performances.

The Plugs Removed.

Two more plugs were taken from the gas pipe line, on Saturday last, on the farm of John Glasgow, in West Deer township. These plugs were about fifteen inches long, and one of them had an inch and a quarter hole through it, and the other one an inch hole. This makes three plugs taken from the pipe. A ball was passed through the entire length of the line, from the well to Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s mill, showing that the pipe is now entirely free from obstruction. The flow of gas is powerful beyond anticipation—even greater than the most sanguine hoped for.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

The Sheriff of Columbiana county, Ohio, offer a reward of $1,000, for the apprehension of Samuel Mead, convicted of murder, who escaped from the New Lisbon jail on the night of 29th instant. Description: Height, 5 feet 7 or 8½ inches; weight, 115 to 125 pounds; black hair, dark eyes; age about twenty-five years; prominent cheek bones; chin rather sharp; beard rather thin and scattering on cheeks, and moderately heavy on chin; beard dark or black; had scar or rather a lump on left arm just above the elbow joint, caused by a cut (or the inside of the arm; had cut on one sack coat, black silk cap, dark vest, and dark pants. Are by occupations, that of a miner and harness maker.

Grand Encampment I. O. O. F.

The annual session of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. was held Monday in Philadelphia. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. G. Patriarch, George Bertram, Philadelphia; M. E. G. H. Priest, Henry Lenroth, Wheeling; M. W. G. S. Warden, Alan C. Lukens, Philadelphia; R. W. G. J. Warden, W. A. Ruddach, Norristown; E. W. G. Scribe, J. Nicholson, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Treasurer, John S. Heiss, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Representative to G. L. of U. S., C. N. Hickok, Bedford. The officers were formally installed. The total amount of relief (charity) paid out last year was $62,861.07, of which $57,256 was for the relief of patriarchs. The present number of patriarchs is 15,776; at date of previous report 15,771.

Congressional Canvass, Twenty-Second District.

In the *Chronicle* of Thursday last. That paper is well known for its conservative tone in dealing with all questions which it discusses, and its opinions are always carefully guarded.

The canvass for the Twenty-second Congressional district which has been spirited from the outset, has now assumed such a phase showing less elements of uncertainty. The return of Major Errett to the city, and the untiring efforts of his friends, judging from present indications, render Major Errett's success almost certain. The Republican friends of Major Errett's have been idle by any means, and the General's experience, and popularity, are factors in the case of considerable importance. Since that Major Errett's friends wisely refrained from discounting, but notwithstanding the General's familiarity with the battle ground, the more experienced draw backs in the canvass such as were known to have existed against him, and the chances at this writing point to his opponent as the successful man. We think this much to be regretted by all who any degree familiar with the canvass.

The Church Home.

This charitable association, composed of members of the various Protestant Episcopal congregations of the city, held their annual meeting Sunday evening in St. Peter's church.

After the singing of an opening hymn, "Saviour, Like a Shepherd Lead Us," Psalm lxxxi, and special lessons, Isaiah xlix: 113—23, and Matthew xxv: 31—46. A very pointed and most practical sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Hutchcroft, from the text, found in I Samuel, xxiv: 24: "Neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which doth cost me nothing." At the business part of the meeting, which followed immediately afterward, the Board of Managers reported among other matters of interest, as follows: Our inmates consist of twenty children and six aged persons, and we feel that we can say truly that the money intrusted to us is judiciously expended. We clothe, feed and educate each child at a cost of less than $100 per annum. Good health and contentment reign in the house, and all, both old and young, form as happy and united a household as can be found anywhere. The old ladies take much interest in the children, and the work expected of them is done cheerfully and willingly. The kind and considerate judicious management of the matron and teachers deserves to be compended by the Board. The health of the children has been unexceedingly good that during the past year, with the exception of one case of scarlet fever, Dr. Hanna, who always comes cheerfully when asked, has only been called upon to vaccinate all the children. Mr. Pitcairn, has as usual, furnished the omnibuses to bring the children to the service this evening. The friends of the institution are now specially called upon to interest themselves in the festival for the benefit of the Home to be held in June.

The Treasurer's report showed $5,618 18 as a total of receipts for the year ending May 1, 1876. Disbursements, $5,598 59, leaving a balance in the treasury at the present time of $51 59.

An election of Trustees for the coming year was then held. Messrs. John H. Sacchaberger, Thomas M. Howe, Felix R. Brunot and Charles Knap being Trustees for life by the payment of $1,000 each to the Home, the following additional Trustees were elected: Messrs. Joslah King, Hill Burgwin, H. J. Lynch, Malcolm Hay, Nathaniel B. Hogg, Wm. Metcalf, Wilson Miller and E. P. Jones.

The following Board of Managers were also re-elected for the coming year: Miss A. M. Scull, Mrs. Lettie, Miss Bakewell, Mrs. Beltzhoover, Mrs. John H. Shoenberger, Mrs. Jane Gorman, Mrs. Fred. Jones, Mrs. H. J. Lynch, Mrs. Judge McCandless, Mrs. John Chislett, Mrs. G. F. McLean, Mrs. Marv H. Childs, Mrs. Lavina Harding, Mrs. Frank Bissell, Mrs. Matthew Graff and Mrs. Amelia E. Wright.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Abner Sharp vs. Daniel S. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of Hiram Smith, bill for review of proceedings had in United States District Court argued by H. W. Weir for petitioner and A. A. Purviance contra. Bill dismissed at cost of petitioner.

In the case of Williams *et al.* vs. N. J. Keller, suit in equity to recover damages for infringement on patent apparatus for washing sand, was argued in part by T. B. Kerr, counsel for respondent, whereupon Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

David A. McDonald, bankrupt, Allegheny county; petition to have the claim of D. Menzie rejected, and answer thereto, referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

John Morford, bankrupt, Greene county, Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented, filed and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days if no exception are filed thereto.

James Berry, bankrupt, Canonsburg. Petition filed, and rule granted on assignee to show cause why certain property should not be set apart to Mrs. Martha Berry, wife of bankrupt, as exempt; returnable 19th inst.

Thomas W. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for a hearing on the 29th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition has been reached in the manner required by the act of Congress.

A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report, distributing assets, and in the bands of assignee in accordance with schedule therein made having been filed and confirmed *nisi* on the last inst., and no exceptions having been presented, the same is confirmed absolute.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for sale of claims, notes, judgments, etc.

George J. Rodgers, bankrupt, Cambria county. Register's report on order referring back to him his former report of distribution confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of McArthur vs. Armstrong, previously reported, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the case of Clark vs. Rowand, previously reported, the jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers Bank vs. Mechling; Wray vs. City of Pittsburgh; Hill for use, vs. Fehl *et al.*; Hild vs. Harbaugh; *Drum vs. Daly*; Huggins vs. *Swords et al.*; *Pratt vs.* First National Bank of Allegheny; American Life Insurance Company vs. School District of Eighth ward.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN ROSS.

The Widow Excepts to the Account of the Executor—Testimony Taken, Etc.

Henry M. Long, executor of the estate of John Ross, late Secretary of the Water Commission, recently filed his account in the Orphans' Court, to which Mrs. Jane Ross, widow of the deceased, filed exceptions, as follows:

First—The accountant has not charged himself with all of the personal estate of said decedent.

Second—Accountant has misappropriated the moneys of the estate in his hands and is not entitled to credit for payment made to Miss McIntyre, nurse, $188 50, nor for the alleged uncollected (doubtful) claims mentioned in his account, amounting to $85.

Third—Accountant has failed to dispose of the personal estate of the decedent to the best advantage, and has wasted and mismanaged the same.

Fourth—Accountant has not charged himself with sundry stocks, owned by the said John Ross, for which moneys the said owing to him by sundry persons.

The Masonic Hall Association excepted to the account on the following ground:

"The said decedent or his accountant has not paid the assessments on ten shares of stock in the 'Masonic Hall Association,' East Liberty, Pa., a corporation created by the laws of Pennsylvania, amounting to $1 and interest, which said stock was subscribed for by said decedent in his lifetime."

Judge Hawkins ordered a hearing on the exceptions, and the testimony is now being heard.

Mr. Long, the executor, was examined at length, and testified that he paid Miss McIntyre, the nurse, after consulting with a number of the heirs, and believed that the services were rendered. He made every effort to collect the doubtful claims, but did not bring suit because the debtors were in bankruptcy. He never knew till now that Ross had any stock in the Masonic Hall Association of East Liberty. Just before his death, Ross told Long that he had loaned $11,000 to Mr. Swan, which had been used in the *Telegraph* company; after his death, learned that he had transferred the property to his children, and that it was not his at the time of his death; refused to pay assessments on the stock; did not know that this matter concerned him as executor; did not know that he ever had Mr. MacConnell's notes in his possession, but he might have had; he understood those not to were transferred to the children. Major Denniston invested $5,000 for John Ross in the French Bar Mining Company, but this interest was transferred to the boys; he considered it worthless, owing to the way in which the property had been managed; did not know whether any certificates of stock had been issued, but understood Denniston had given a receipt; the Ross family money was satisfied that the *Telegraph* and mining claims were not worth going into court over; also understood that Denny was a claim against F. Ardaty, in a note or notes, but that this was also transferred to the children.

Major Denniston testified that in the spring of 1875, he got up a company to buy one half of a mine, at French Bar, Montana Territory; Mr. Ross expressed a desire to join him with others, but explained that he had some judgment hanging over his head, from his former business, and was then compromising that indebtedness as best as he could; he did not want to make any subscription in his own name for fear it would increase the amount of the compromise, but suggested that if the witness would take $5,000 more in his name, Ross would furnish the money for it. This the witness did, and when Ross paid him $5,000 he understood